WASHINGTON.

Censure of the Treasury Chiefs for the Sanborn Scandal.

The Frauds in the District of Columbia Government.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The Proposed Abolition of the Electoral College.

The Proposed Constitutional Amend-ment Regulating the Presidential Elecions-The Prospect of Its Adoption Be-Ore 1876.

In a conversation with Senator Morton to-day our correspondent called his attention to the reposed amendment of the constitution for the implification of the *modus operand*; of our Presidential elections, agreed upon by the Senate select committee on the subject last summer, of which committee Mr. Morton is chairman. Upon asking the Senator if this amendment had been abandoned, forgotten or laid aside to be called up at the next session, he answered:—"Oh, no. We have not abandoned nor forgotten it. We have only been waiting for an opportunity for its con-mideration, and a day or two hence we expect to have it before the Senate for discussion." "You expect to get it through this session, of course!" by the required two-thirds vote before the final adjournment of the present session, in order that it may be acted upon without loss of time by the State Legislatures which meet during the coming winter. Our object is to have the amendent a part of the supreme law in season for the Presidential election of our national centennial, 1876. We regard it as a matter of the highest im-portance to the country, and we are satisfied that

the subject it spears that while the committee in framing their amendment were guided by the great idea of making as nearly as possible the election of our President and Vice President an election directly by the people of the United States, as the people of one supreme sovereign national govern-ment, the individuality of the States and State rights and State pride had to be considered and respected by the committee. Hence their proposed amendment provides, not that people of the States and Territo of the United States, en masse that a majority or plurality of the popular vote of the whole Union shall determine the election; but that the States and State lines shall be so far re spected in these national elections as to preserve with those middle men, as they may be called, of the Electoral College, and avoiding that dangerous contingency of an election by the House of R ntatives. Hence the proposed constitutional sendment provides that for President and Vice President the people shall vote by States—first by the State at large for its two Senatorial the vote to which, under our present general rule is to be substituted for the majority rule throughout. It is too late in the day, however, we apprehend, for any hope this session of this proposed or any other amendment of the constituproposed or any other amendment more directly to the people the election of President and Vice President of the United States; but, doubtless, in ringing the subject before the Senate Mr. Morton will open a discussion which will go far to dis-close the wishes and expectations of a people touching the abolition of these middle men of the

Electoral College, Significant Evidence Developed in the District of Columbia Inquiry—A Crude System of Dishonesty.

Adolf Cluss, a civil engineer, and a member of

nmbia, was examined to-day by the committee who are investigating the affairs of that miniare territory, and gave important testimony. mr. Cluss said he was never consulted in regard to the estimates for the execution of plans of city Board of Public Works was such as to impede any claimed all responsibility for the errors which had been committed. All of the important contracts were made without reference to him as an engineer and without his knowledge as a member of the Board of Public Works. He gave an idea of the crude and unsystematic manner in which the business of the Board was transacted. Whenever the President sat down to write a contract it was considered a meeting of present or not. When the witness opposed a measure and when he desired to be shown the assessment rolls appertaining thereto, he had been "bluffed off." Youchers of large amounts which were paid contractors were concealed from him. preliable estimates of measurements were made in a manner which would prove that they were founded on no actual measurements and the contractors were secretly paid on the vouchers given upon these false cal-culations. The system of keeping accounts used by the Board was very complicated and diffi-cuit to understand. The witness stated that contracts were usually awarded by Governor Shep-hera with one stroke of the pen, and without adknow why expensive pavements were laid in un-inhabited portions of the city, but knew that there had been such pavements laid in places where the wooden material would utterly decay long before they were of any public use. A contractor named Dr. Gilbert had got final measurements on some work which was in progress. After being paid the full amount of compensation he had left for parts nnknown.

further examine Mr. Cluss to-morrow. The testi-mony of late elicited in this investigation has been else of the most intense stupidity and careless

by the Banking and Currency Com-

mittee of the House. The Committee on Banking and Currency, at a meeting to-day, considered the Finance bill, and struck out that section of the Senate bill which provides for the retention of one-lourth of the com interest by banks as reserves. The committee also modified that part of the Senate bill in relation to the amount of greenbacks to be retired as national bank notes are issued, substituting forty

Instead of twenty-five per cent.

Committeemen Who Voted for the Impeachment of Judge Durell.

The names of the six members of the House Judiciary Committee who voted in committee for the impeachment of Judge Durell were Messrs. Butler, Poland, Wilson, White Transland, impeachment of Judge Durell were Messrs. Butler, impeachment of Judge Durell were Messrs. Butler, Poland, Wilson, White (republicans) and Eldredge and Potter (democrats). The four against impeachment are Messrs. Ward, Tremain, Frye, Cessna (republicans). Jewett (democrat) being

absent.
The Committee on Ways and Means Op-

posed to Restoration of the Ten Per Cent Taris Duty. The Committee on Ways and Means to-day, by a vote of 8 against 2, expressed themselves opposed to the restoration of the ten per cent taken off the rate of duty on certain articles in the second sec-tion of the Tariff act of June 0, 1872. These articies are manufactures of cotton, wool, iron and steel, metals and manufactures of metals, exceptmg percussion caps; matches, jewelry and other articles of ornament, paper and manusctures of

paper, excepting unsized printing paper; books and other printed matter not specifically provided or: manufactures of india rubber, gutta percha or straw citioioths; all descriptions of glass and glass-ware, leather, all manufactures of skins, Bone, ivory, horn, leather, except gloves and mittens. Ivory, horn, leather, except gloves and mittens. In other words, the committee are opposed to increasing the duty on the above named articles, leaving them at their present rate. The restoration of the ten per cent would increase the revenue about \$5,000,000 annually, but the Committee on Ways and Means seem to think no such increase

of the tariff necessary. Consure of the Chiefs of the French Department for Careless and Lax Ad-

mittee on Ways and Means to-day au The Committee on ways and Means to-day authorized Mr. Poster to report a resolution censuring the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Solicitor Banfield for the lax and careless administration of the law in the Sanborn contract cases.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Sorrel Jake was the favorite at 2 to 1 before the start and at any long odds required afterwards.

First Heat.—Rose May took the lead with the word, Sorrel Jake having broken up. The mare led to the quarter pole three lengths in 42 seconds. Sorrel Jake then trotted steadily and more rapidly than the mare, and at the half-mile pole was at her head in 1:22%. Going up the back-stretch the horses trotted neck and neck until near the three-quarter pole, when Rose May broke up, and Jake, coming away from her, won the heat

by six lengths in 2:47%.

Second Heat.—The mare had half a length the best of the start, but she soon broke up, and Jake took the lead to the quarter pole, passing that point two lengths in front in 41 seconds. point two lengths in front in 41 seconds. Going along the lower turn Jake opened the gap, and was four lengths ahead at the half-mile pole in 1:21. He held his own up the nil, but from the three-quarter pole to the score the mare closed gradually. Jake, however, won the heat by a length in 2:47.

Third Heat.—Rose May broke up soon after leaving the score, and Borrel Jake led her six lengths to the quarter pole, in 44 seconds. He was eight lengths in front at the half-mile pole, in 1:23, and won the heat and race in 2:47%.

The Second Trot. SAME DAY-Trotting match \$500; mile heats

First heat. 452 1271/2 3:00
Second heat 65/2 1271/2 3:00
Second heat 65/2 1271/2 3:00
Third heat 46/2 1271/2 2:50
Third heat 45/2 125/2 2:56/2
Fourth heat 45/2 125/2 2:56/2
When the horses were scoring Tivoli had the call on the besting at 10 to 7, but after the start the learn advanced in favor, and sold at odds of 2 to 1 over Tivoli. Even after the team were beaten a heat they maintained their ascendancy in the pool box.

a heat they maintained their ascendancy in the pool box.

First Frot.

First Heat.—The team, on the outside, were a tride shead at the start, but Twoll soon was even with them, and they all went to the quarter pole head and head, in 44% seconds. Tivoll then broke up twice, and the team led him four lengths to the half-mile pole, in 1:27%. Coming up the hill of the backstreten Tivolt closed up the daylight, but broke up again just before reaching the three-quarter pole, and the team left him and came home winners by four lengths, in 3:00.

Second Heat.—The horses got away on even terms and trotted around the first turn side and aide. They kept close together to the quarter pole, passing that point in 45 seconds. Going into the lower turn Tivoll awang out too far and lost a length, but by breaking up and taking a little run he soon was alongside of the team again. At the half-mile pole Tivoll was a length and a half behind. The team passed that point in 1:2%. They kept in front, notwithstanding the many breaks and runs of Tivoll, and came home four lengths shead in 2:59.

Third Heat.—John Murphy took the place of Heinzel behind Tivol. He went of with the lead and carried the team to a break on the turn. He was two lengths in front at the quarter pole in 46 seconds and three lengths ahead at the half-mile pole in 1:27. The team closed on the hill and at the three-quarter pole they were head and head. Then they made a had break and Tivolc came away and won the heat by four lengths in 2:58.

Fourth Heat.—The horses had an even start, and the contractive the county had a sure that and a came and the county had and a came that, and the came away and won the heat by four lengths in 2:58.

11voll came away and won the uest of roat 12.58.

Fourth Heat.—The horses had an even start, and they trotted around the turn and down to the quarter pole side and side, passing that point in 43 seconds. Going into the lower turn Tivoli slipped up and lost a length; but he afterwards took a jump or two and showed in front at the half-mile pole in 1:28. Going up the hill there was too much running indulged in by both the team and the single horse, and when they pussed the three-quarter pole they were neck and neck. Breating and running seemed to be in order from there to the score, as both parties practised in the game until they crossed the score, the team leading by a head, thus winning the heat and race. Time, 2:55%.

TROTTING AT BEACON PARK

Boston, May 19, 1874.

The spring meeting at Beacon Park began tovery good attendance of spectators for the first day. There were two trots on the card, of which

the following are SUMMARIES.

PIRST RACE.—Purse \$150, for horses that never beat 2:40; mile heats, best three in five, in har-

Boston, May 20, 1874.

The races at Beacon Park were continued today. The weather was fine and the attendance

Two races were trotted to-day, in the first of which Honest Jesse was the lavorite, and in the second Eugene sold at \$100 to \$60 over the field; but the backers of both fell heavily, as they were both distanced. The following are SUMMARIES. First Race.—Purse \$150, for horses that have never beaten 2:44; mile heats, best three in five,

RACING IN TENNESSEE.

Nashville Blood Horse Association. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 20, 1874.
This was the second day of the Spring Meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association. The attendance was large and the track in fair condi-

JOHNSTON STAKES.—All ages; dash of two and a quarter miles; \$50 entrance; play or pay; \$50 added; closed with twelve entries and five starters.

Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, by Lexington, dam
Coral

Coral

Harding's b. I. Planchette, by Brown Dick, dam
Odd Trick.

Funk's b. c. St. George, by War Dance, dam by
Knight of St. George.

Gordon's ch. g. Jack of Trumps, by Jack Malone,

with Wanderer close up and St. George as the third choice.

SECOND RACE.

Mile heats; purse \$300.

Jackson's gr. C. Jean Valjean, by Lightning,
dam Sequin.

Barry's br. c. Survoy, by Asteroid, dam
Miss Odom.

3 2 2

Alcock's ch. L. Chatterbox, by Vandal, dam
Lucille.

1 3dis
In this race Jean Vallean was left out of the

last night. It evoked a long discussion, prominent members on both sides taking part in the debate. Hoa. Mr. Biake's bill to prevent maritime fele-graph monopoly paged the servers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Time, 1:47½—1:47½—1:47½.

THIRD RACE.

Mile dash; purse \$150,
cully's br. g. Noll, by Asterold, dam by Aus-Scully's br. g. Noll, by Asterold, dam by Australian. Durham's b. f. The Nurse, by Australian, dam Zone. Pryor's gr. h. Norwood, by Commodore, dam

Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, by Eclipse, dam Colum-bia.

bia. Time, 1:49%.
In this race Quits sold for \$300, Brittomart \$200, he Nurse \$184, Noil \$112 and Norwood \$50.

John Coffee's stable of race horses, from New Orleans, reached Monmouth Park on Monday, where they will remain until after the July meeting at that place. The string comprises B. F. Carver, Donnybrook, U. N. Cutler, Netrie Norton, Ida Wells and a two-year-old by Panie.

John F. Chamberlin's stable of racers, consisting of Survivor, Westhercock, Hoaxer, Carlina, Seramble and Lizzle R., leave for Baltimore to-day, to came and the stable of the string of the stri

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Second Day's Proceedings-Papers

Taxation and Steam Lancs.
The conference of the members of the State Boards of Charities was held yesterday in the par-lors of Association Hall, John V. L. Pruyn, President of the New York Board, occupying the chair. Among those present were, from the New York State Board of Charities, John V. L. Pruyn, President, Albany; Nathan Bishop, New York; William P. Letchworth, Buffalo; Samuel F. Miller, Delaware county; Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Secretary, Albany, ry E. Pellew. New York; from Wisco Hon. W. H. Giles and Mrs. William P. Lynde; Connecticut, Mrs. Morette R. Petty, and from Massachusetts, F. B. Sanborn. A committee of three was appointed to report a plan for united action among the Boards in collecting and publishing statistics and other matters pertaining to the Board. The committee consists of Messrs. F. B. Sanborn, W. IL Glies and W. P. Letchworth. A paper was read by Dr. John B. Chapin on "The

Duty of the State Towards the Insane Poor."
Evening Session.

The audience was very thin, composed for the most part of members of the committees. The Chairman introduced Mr. David A. Wells, who read a paper on "Rational Principles of Taxation."

As he was one of the convention which held a the State, he could speak of practice as well as theory. Neither the Chairman nor Chancellor Prayn agreed with Mr. Wells in his premises, and both took occasion to give their reasons. When the discussion had ended Professor Benjamin Piercs, of Cambridge, was introduced with a paper on "Geogn Lanes for Steamship Navigation." The entire paper is printed herewith.

"PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PIERCE ON STRAM LANCE."
The present paper lays no claim to originality or to movely. It will perform its innotion if it should

sity of protecting the ocean from this danger by assigning fixed limits to the routes of the steamships was first considered as early as the year 1855 in a correspondence between the late M. P. Manry and mariners, shipowners and underwriters. This correspondence originated, I believe, with R. B. Forties, of Boston, and I think that is was then that the expressive designation of "ocean lanes" was introduced.

The subsequent investigations of Mr. Maury have referred especially to the ordinary sailing vessels and purely mercantile steamers, which ships should avoid the proposed lanes just in proportion as they are occupied by swift steamers, for whose use they are intended. The subject has recently been taken in hand by Professor Von Freiden, of the North German Observatory, who has collated the routes of the various German steamers and deduced from them what he regards as a proper route for each month in the year and in each direction. It must be observed that the meridian of greatest danger is that flity degrees west of Greenwich. This is the meridian of the Banks of Newfoundland, with its dense fogs, its squadron of fishing smacks and its stranded jecoergs. It is of the first importance to tranded jeopergs. It is of the first importance to lecide at what point this meridian shall be found, ind, this point decided, it may not be necessary to impose any other restriction as to the route to be

decide at what point this meridian shall be found, and, this point decided, it may not be necessary to impose any other restriction as to the route to be pursued.

All the western passages of the German routes cross the meridian of 50 deg. between the latitudes of 40 deg. north and 43 deg. 42 min, north. The average length of these routes is only about six miles longer than the shortest route which could be pursued, but they cross the Great Banks near their widest and most dangerous part. The eastern German passages are of two classes, for the three months October, November and December, which hardly differ from the shortest possible route, which is exactly the route for October. In the nine remaining months the passages are north of the western routes of deg. 38 min, north and 42 deg. 38 min, north. The two of May and June are included within the limits actually adopted for the western routes of the Cunard line and are thereby exposed to peculiar risks in the two months when there is the greatest danger from fog and ice. These lenes of the German astronomer are at present mere proportions and have not been adopted by either of the limes. The objections to these are that they occupy too great a breadth of the ocean, and especially the whole extent of the Great Banks; that they are different in different months, thus losing the advantage of a single and well defined track and introducing perplexity and confusion as to which month each steamer properly belongs; that the opposing routes of different months overlap each other, and especially that the more southern of the esser routes lies exactly in the track of the steamers of the Cunard line on their western passage. The tracks which have actually been adopted by this line are defined with extreme simplicity and in a very few words:—"On the oneward passage crossing the meridian of 60 deg. at 42 deg. latitude, or nothing north of 42 deg."

The singular brevity, conciseness and completeness of these directions mark their author as a

obeg., or arthing to the north of \$3 deg. On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of \$6 deg. at 42 deg. latitude, or nothing north of \$2 deg."

The singular brevity, conciseness and completeness of these directions mark their author as a man of genius. They are dictated by a regard for human life, which is the first duty of a carrier of passengers. I venture, then, to press upon this association the expediency of using 1½ influence to induce the other lines of Altantic steamers to induce the other lines of Altantic steamers to adopt the Cunard routes. It is essential to the success of the system that it should be universally adopted. When the great amount of human life is considered which will be saved from needless danger, the immense extent of human anxiety which will be relieved from unnecessary excitement, I am sure you will regard the object as worthy of the earnest action of the association. It is important to consider the agencies through which the system must be introduced—whether there be any action of government which while be required or whether the whole subject should be left to slippowners and underwriters. Some clause introduced into marine policies might be wise and effective, and it might be well to subject all the logs of steamers to some officer of acknowledged judgment from whom an unfavorable report would be received as a serious sentence and one greatly to be dreaded. But even when the lanes are established there will still remain considerable danger unless the steamers are required to assume a uniform speed, say of ten knots an hour during the continuance of a fog. With these suggestions I leave the subject in the hands of any committee which may be appointed.

Mr. James McCurdy made a motion that such a committee as the Professor had suggested be appointed, and Mr. George Walker in a short speech seconded the motion, which was carried and the committee as the Professor had suggested be appointed, and mr. George Railroads," and the meeting adjourned to meet again this morning, when

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 20, 1874. The Canadian Pacific Railway bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons

Booth's Theatre

The beautiful story of "Damon and Pythias" was resented last night at this bouse to a fair audience in spite of the threatening state of the weather. This fact speaks volumes for the favorable impression Mr. McCullough has made on the New York public. In the impersonation of Damon the best qualities of Mr. McCullougn's acting were the best qualities of Mr. McCullough's acting were shown. The character is well in sympathy with the noblest aspirations and the mingled tenderness and passion that make up the sum of Damon's nature give the amplest scope for the exhibition of dramatic falent. The play, too, in its severe classical form suits the declamatory manner of Mr. McCullough, and as the attention of the audience is centered on the jew leading figures, the actor has a fine opportunity to impress himself on the insteners. There is something remarkably tender and sympathetic in the gentier moods of this actor, and the scenes between him and Pythias, and with his wife, were touching in their mainly simplicity, and more than once the house was moved to actinowiedge their power. The scene with the slave where Damon learns that his horse has been killed, and the culminating scene where he arrives in mad haste to save his friend, were sepecially powerful and effective. It is just in such situations that the mercity talented man becomes dwarfed, while the true actor, who enters fully into the dramatist's thought, rises to the delineation of great soul struggles, carries his audience with him by the force and grandeur of his conception. The Damon of Mr. McCullough ranks with his Spartacus as a dramatic achievement, and will add to his reputation as a thoughtful, intelligent artist. The part of Pythias was intrinsted to Mr. Wheelock, who acquited himself creditably. Many parts of his impersonation of the role were marked by an honest force and sympathetic appreciation, which won for him the applause of the addience. Miss Lillie appeared as Calanthe, Miss Morine as Hermion. This play will be repeated this conting. shown. The character is well in sympathy with the noblest aspirations and the mingled tender-

Academy of Music. Professor Rerrmann's last nights of his present rement are announced, and the Academy was prilliant last evening with a fushionable audience to witness his entertainment. The poculiar charm which attaches itself to Herrmann and to his performances is a legacy of his brother, to whom the

formances is a legacy of his brother, to whom the present Professor is an accomplished and worthy successor. The taste of the American public is somewhat singular; the public of America is a public of theatre goers, and as such they do not fall to appreciate the Inscination of Professor Herrmann's tricks and deceptions-ior they are deceptions in which skill plays an important part. The programme consists of a new variety of tricks from those presented last week, and the notable features are the Queen's bouquet, in which cards are marveilously taken from an ordinary bouquet, or, rather, are lanned into existence by Herrmann's magic hand. The trick of the watches is most admirably executed, and the facility with which goldfish are produced, and coffee made without fire, is worthy of a second visit. On Friday evening a grand testimonial benefit will be given to Herrmann, upon which occasion his friends will present him with a substantial expression of their regard, and the programme upon that evening will be one of especial selection.

Central Park Garden Concerts.

Mr. Theodore Thomas has inaugurated his season summer concerts with a degree of brilliancy and eclat remarkable even for one who may be regarded as the favored musician of the American public. Tuesday night the programme was interesting to an extent that few would anticipate in a summer garden, unless with such a superb orchestra as Thomas provides. There was for an opening Mendelssohn's canvairic "Rny Blas" overture, and after it, as a fitting companion piece, a wreath of choral and orchestral laurels from "William Tell." A charming Strauss waltz, "Publicisten," and a stupid march by Liszt, who seems to be equally uninteresting nowadays for chorus or orchestra, completed the first part. Schubert's overture, "Pier-&-Bras," the quintet from the tnird act of the "Meistersinger" (one of Wagner's most attractive conceptions); the quaint Mozartish, delici us altegratio from the Eighth Symphony, Beethoven (rapturously encored), and an Hungarian Suite by Hoffmann constituted the selections for the second part of the concert. Then came a Weber overture, "Abu Hassan;" the delightini "Meditation" of Gounod, which on the opening night created such a marked sensation; a carnival walts of Strauss and the Indian march from "L'Airicaine." The admirable finish of the rendering of each work, the perfect balance of tone between the various departments of the orchestra, the exquisite shading and coloring in expression, and the unanimity of thought evinced in the ready response to the batton of the conductor could not be shown in a stronger light than last evening by this incomparable band of which Thomas is chief. Many improvements have been made in the garden under the supervision of Mr. John Koch, and now it is one of the coolest, most enjoyable and homelike places where one can while away a summer's evening.

'Musical and Dramatic Notes. mer garden, unless with such a superb orchestra

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Mr. J. N. Pattison will be the plantst of the forthcoming season of Strakosch concerts in the West,

Edwin Booth's engagement at Ford's Opera Bouse, Baltimore, has been eminently successful. It eclipses all former dramatic triumphs in that

Mile. Ilma Di Murska sang the shadow song from for the benefit of the popular treasurer, Mr. Mor-

Nilsson and Campanini will appear in Balfe's posthumous opera, "The Talisman," in the roles of Edith and Sir Kenneth, at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, this summer.

Bijou Heron sustained in the part of Oliver Twist

the reputation she won in Monsieur Alphonse. As a dramatic success it deserved to rank with Miss dramatic intuition truly wonderful in one so

Professor Berrmann will receive a grand testimonial benefit at the Academy of Music to-morrow. A number of novel tricks will be presented on the occasion, notably "The Column of Vendome." There will also be a matinée perfo. mance, specially adapted to please the young folks.

OBITUARY.

Major General A. B. Dyer, U. S. A.

This very capable officer, who for a number of years has been the Chief of the Ordnance Department, died yesterday in Washington. Brevet Major General Alexander Brydie Dyer was a native of Virginia, but was appointed to the army from Academy in the year 1883, and graduated in 1837, and at that time stood No. 6 in his class. On the ist of July of that year he was appointed a second

and at that time stood No. 6 in his class. On the lat of July of that year he was appointed a second lieutenant of the Third Artillery, and in July, 1838, was appointed to the Grdnance Department. In July 1848, he was brevetted a first lieutenant for galant and meritorious conduct in the conflicts at Embuda and Taos, in New Mexico, the brevet bearing date February 4, 1847. He, however, declined the honor, and was made a full first lieutenant, his commission dating from March, 1847. He commanded a section of Love's light battery, under Brigadier General Sterling Price, and was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales. The brevet was awarded in March, 1849, and dated from the 18th of March, 1848. On the 3d of March, 1853, he was promoted to be a full captain of ordinance.

After the Mexican war Captain Dyer returned to service in the Ordnance Department, and had charge at various times of the several arsenals. When the rebellion began he successfully exerted himself to speedily arm the Union Forces. His exertions were fitly recognized by his promotion to be a major. He continued for several years to give efficient aid within his department toward the suppressions of the rebellion, and in 1864 he was taken from the command of the Springfield Arsenal and made Chiet of the Ordnance Department, with the rank of brigadier general. After the close of the rebellion, in 1866, General Dyer was made a brevet major general, in full recognition of his earnest fulfilment of the arduous labors of his position. General Dyer has remained in charge of the Ordnance Department, and it could have had no more competent head.

Mongint the Tenor.

The cable informs us of the death of the tenor, Mongini, after a prolonged illness at Milan. Signor principal opera houses in London, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Milan, Venice and Paris. His voice was a Moscow, Milan, Venice and Paris. His voice was a tenore robusto of extraordinary power, and ne was looked upon in London as a worthy successor of the great Tamberlik. His Arnoldo in "William Tell" and Ragoli in "Les Huguenots" have long been regarded as masterpieces of lyric art. When Mine. Christine Nilsson first took the London public by storm Mongini was her most able assistant. His fine, sonorous voice, which possessed a trumpet-like power, and his great dramatic talent, made him a favorite wherever he appeared. Of late years, however, his lyric powers were sensibly on the decline, and his former admirers learned to transfer their affections to younger and fresher artists.

Colonel Ouseley Higgins, ex-M. P. The Irish papers publish regretful announce-

gentleman who for several years represented the county of Mayo in Parliament. He seems to have been an Irish Bayard. All the journals say that Colonel Higgins had the rare and delightful art of winning affection from all who obtained his acquaintance. With the Queen, the Prince of Wales and several members of the royal family he was a special favorite. On all sporting subjects his judgment was accepted as law, and he was regarded as the highest authority for the adjustment of disputed questions on maters connected with the turf. His sagacity or good fortune in selecting the winners in great races was absolutely marvellous. His winnings were consequently very great, but he invariably devoted the entire proceeds to works of charity. He was a most generous contributor to Roman Catholic benevolent institutions. Colonel Higgins was the Private Secretary of the Marquis of Silgo while the latter was Governor of Jamaica. He died in London, at the age of fifty-eight years.

RAIDING ON THE GAMBLERS.

Breaking Up of an Establishment Last Night-Ten Prisoners Arrested-Capture

the Mercer street police station, received informa-tion that a gambling establishment was in full operation at No. 92 Twelfth street, adjoining Broadway. Five minutes alterwards the Capitain in question, accompanied by a sergeant and two men, went to the place and demanded admission, Permission to enter was denied for several min-utes, which time was utilized by the gamblers in hiding money, &c., in the safe, which was found to be fastened with a combination lock. The "lookout" window on the inner door of the principal room was closed while this operation was going on. Meanwhile a platoon of men had been brought round from the station to prevent any escapes being made. Shortly after wards the doors, inner and outer, were opened by Apdy Sheehan, the proprietor, who expressed himself in lordible language as diagusted with the officiousness of the police in breaking up a private gamblers had all different stories to tell of how

game of cards between gentlemen. The assembled gamblers had all different stories to tell of how they had dropped in by accident to see Andy, and that they had not been playing at cards for money, but were merely playing an imaccent game at drawpoker, &c. &c.

THE MARCH TO THE POLICE STATION.

All having been secured they were marched off to the Mercer street police station, where, before being placed in cells, they gave the following names, in most cases ficilitious:—James Shields, aged twenty-nine, No. 183 Grand street; John Chamber.ain, aged fifty-five, No. 112 West Fourteenth street; James Wills, aged thirty-five, No. 117 East Seventeenth street; Will Matthews, aged thirty-two, No. 117 East Seventeenth street; William Brown, aged forty-three, No. 54 Christopher street; James Moore, aged forty-dye, Irving House; James Sulitvan, aged firty-eight, No. 13 East Eighth street; William Henry, aged fifty, No. 133 East Eighth street; William Henry, aged fifty, No. 133 East Eighth street; William Henry, aged fifty, No. 133 East Eighth street; William Henry, aged fifty, No. 135 East Eighth street; William Henry, aged fifty, No. 135 East Eighth street; William Henry, aged fifty, No. 136 East Eighth street; William Henry, aged fifty, No. 137 East Sevent, who formerly kept a gambling establishment over Florence's saloon; Miles Faron, who is often alluded to as one of the old "land marks" among the gambling fraternity; another well known votary of fickle fortune is "Jack Logee," a "boss gambler;" also Jim Brown, an old laro bank gambler, who is considered of lighter weight than the three preceding men.

The rooms where the "establishment" existed were on the first floor, and comprised front and back pariors, with small extension. The place was handsomely carpeted and furnished in every respect, including some very handsome black walnut tables. The ivory counters used by the gamblers were undoubtedly hidden away in the sare, which will be opened to-day. The gamblers arrested are described by those who know them "as men who ments in Broadway, near Eighth street, and also in Twenty-ninth street.

The prisoners will be taken before Judge Muray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, this morning, who will place them under ball to appear for trial and will also give orders respecting the safe, &c., seized by the police last night.

LARGE HAUL OF ALLEGED SWINDLERS.

Thriving Business Broken Up-How Walker & Co. Made Money.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge baum, Terence Quinn and J. Schwarzkop, accom-plices of the firm of "Walker & Co.," were fully committed for trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, by Police Justice Fairbanks, of Eliza-beth, N. J. During the past five years "Walker & Co." have, it is alleged, preyed upon the merchants of New York to the extent of many thousand dollars by purchasing goods on credit and then disposing of the goods at auction. The police have long been in quest of them, but without success. They opened a store in Broad street, amounting to \$2,600, secured in the manner men-tioned, and, when on the eve or removing the stock to the city, the police, who had been fore-warned, arrested six of the gang. "Walker stock to the city, the police, who had been forewarned, arrested six of the gang. "Walker & Co., however, were not in the batch and are still at farge. The Judge Walker committed is the father of the Walker in the firm. He denied any complicity in their transactions, but the evidence was so conclusive against him that he was held with the rest. The prosecuting attorney, Mr. J. Augustus Fay, has woven such a web around the gang that the arrest of the younger Walker and the "Co.," a man named Joseph Butler, is but a mere matter of time. Judge Walker was for many years the County Judge of Cataraugus county. New York. He was arrested, tried and convicted for malfeusance in office and served eighteen months in the Auburn State Prison. Quinn is an ex-jail bird, and Mandelbaum and Schwarzkop are alleged to be the parties who assisted "Walker & Co." in swinding the merchants of Newark out of \$21,000 a year ago. Should Judge Walker be released on a writ of habeas corpus, he will be immediately rearrested on an indictment of subornation of perjury and be brought to this city for trial. The arrest of the prisoners was effected through a Mrs. Bream, whose husband while in Ludiow Street Jail was mulcted out of notes and other collaterals amounting to \$3,000, which he had given to Judge Walker as a retainer as counsel, and which Judge Walker had discounted and never returned. Among the victims of Walker & Co., \$210; Johnson & Sutphen, \$179; Newail, Hitchcock & Co., \$222; Louis Schwarz, \$08; Trobins & Co., \$193; Fred Krause, \$144 69; Well, Friedburg & Co., \$101; Foster and Co., \$114.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Annual Distribution of Awards. The annual distribution of the awards of merit of the schools attached to the academy of Design was made last evening at the Academy, in the presence of a large number of artists and students. sided, supported by the retiring President, William Page and Thomas Hicks. Mr. Whittredge, after an address to the students, awarded the prizes as follows:—In the life school the first prize of the Stydam sliver medal and \$50 was made to William Fitz; the second prize, the Suydam bronze medal and \$30 to George Butcher; honorable mention to M. S. Bloodgood, Hugo Grene, August Schwabe and Fanny Powell. In the antique school the first prize, the Elilott blurer medal and \$20, was awarded to Miss Jennie Brownscombe; second prize, the Elilott bronze medal and \$20, to Edwin Russell; sonorable mention to Lloyd Branson, Henry F. Walcott, M. W. Hall, George E. Hall, John Komboch and P. P. Staunton. The portion of prizes consisting of money were presented by Mildnell, Vance & Co. Other addresses were made by William Page and Thomas Hicks. sided, supported by the retiring President, William

PALL OF A DWELLING HOUSE.

Seven Persons Burled in the Ruins-Two Fatally Injured. CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 20, 1874.

Seven persons were buried in the ruins of the ouse at the corner of Perry and Central avenues. which ieli last night. They were Mr. Murphy, his wife, three children and a servant girl, and Wilnam Whittaker, a carpenter, who was passing on the sidewalk. The timbers of the house had been cracking and snapping all the afternoon, and after cracking and snapping all the afternoon, and after Mr. Murphy closed his store, at ten o'clock, he concluded it was not saie to remain there over night, and the family were preparing to leave the house when it fell. Mr. Murphy received only a jew sight bruises, Mrs. Murphy received severe cuts and bruises about the head and breast. A daughter, aged five years, died litteen minutes after her removal from the debris. An older daughter was badly cut about the head and bruised about the body. The babe was uninjured. The servant was rescued about one o'clock this morning, having been held down on the cellar floor by a stove which fell upon her. It is thought that her injuries are not dangerous. Mr. Whittaker sustained a crushed hip and thigh and died this morning.

THE COMING SOULL BACE. HALIFAX, May 20, 1874.

George Brown has begun training on Bedford

"CHARITY AND CORRECTION."

Mayor Havemeyer Makes an Effort to Investigate Commissions.

STERN AND LAIMBEER.

The Accused Conduct Their Own Investigation, However-How Much Was Paid for Convicts' Shoddy.

Vesterday afternoon at four o'clock, the investi-

gation into the alleged charges of fraud and corrup-

ion presented before the Grand Jury against Co

missioners Laimbeer and Myer Stern, of the Board Havemeyer in a small room of the Charity Building corner of Eleventh street and Third avenue. some reason or another not given Mayor Havemeyer had associated with him Mr. Jonathan Sturges, a well known merchant of this city, and the examination of the accused was conducted by this latter gentleman solely, as the Mayor never asked one question during a session of over three bours. For ferent newspapers were refused admission; but finally, at the request of Mr. Laimbeer, Presiden of the Board of Charities and Correction, they were admitted to the so-called investigation. There Jonathan Sturges, Commissioners Bowen, Laim-beer and Stern; a Mr. Flagter, who holds a position in the department, and was present to take notes for the accused, and seven reporters. Three witnesses, who have already appeared and testified before the Grand Jury as to the charges made against Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern, were in their turn examined by the accused. These three witnesses were Commissioner Bowen, Francis A. Suaw, Assistant Auditor in the Comptroller's office, and specially detailed to examine goods purchase the use of the Department of Charities and Correction, and William P. Lamson, formerly purchasing agent of the old Board, who was appointed by General Bowen, and who was superseded by a man named Goodkind, who is an appointment of Commissioner Stern. Messrs. Stern and Laimbeer were both furnished by against them, the presentment of the Grand Jury and the evidence taken before that body. The witness was admitted alone into the room at the witness was admitted alone into the room at the riscretion of the two gentlemen who have been presented under the name or "John Doe" to the Grand Jury. Mr. Sturges conducted the examination of the witnesses for a short time, and then Commissioner Stern, who showed great heat and excitement, took up the examination and actually examined the witnesses himself, with a fittle assistance from Mr. Laimbeer, who asked a question occasionally. The evidence of Commissioner Bowen was not of any material consequence. To a question of Mr. Sturges, General Bowen answered that he had protested against the purchase of goods by any one Commissioner without the consent of all the Board; remembered that Mr. Stern had purchased a lot of straw hats at what he supposed was a very low price, but could not tell if the hats had been purchased at fifty cents which they purchased on a former occasion at \$1.87. General Bowen also remembered to have heard Commissioner Stern state that it was impossible for one house to have all the different kinds of goods required by the Board; when witness had asserted that prices paid for goods were too high, he had got his unformation from Tette, Griswold & Co. and A. T. Stewart & Co.

Mr. Stern here read a resolution which he had offered in said Board May 30, 1873, making it compulsory to have proposals advertised in the Chity Record for all supplies amounting to and exceeding \$5,000.

Mr. Laimbeer desired to ask General Bowen is

pulsory to have proposals advertised in the Record for all supplies amounting to and exceeding \$5,000.

Mr. Laimbeer desired to ask General Bowen if he knew of any goods having been purchased by the purchasing agent to the Board.

Commissioner Bowen—I know nothing of the subject more than you do yourself.

Commissioner Laimbeer—I happen to know (taking off his glasses and looking at General Bowen).

Commissioner Bowen to Mr. Starges—The Comptoner had objected to paying some of the bills owing to the exorbitant prices charged.

To Commissioner Laimbeer—I do not recollect in this item of cloth, which has caused the Board to be presented by the Grand Jury, that this Lamson furnished cloth at prices ranging from sixty cents to \$1 to, and that afterwards Mr. Stern unrained samples of as good a nature at forty-five cents, and which were as good as those which had been furnished at a higher price by Mr. Lamson, the former purchasing agent; had acquiesced in the purchase of goods on a joint action of the Board; on one occasion had found a plie of bills on his table and had signed them, among which was a bill for goods purchased by Mr. Stern alone as a member of the Board; had signed that bill, but would not do it again; had audited a bill for 500 blankers on December along with Mr. Stern in. T. Almbeer was absent then.

To Mr. Sturgess—I die not refuse to sign or with Mr. Stern; Mr. Laimbeer was a

with Mr. Stern; Mr. Laimbeer was absent then.

To Mr. Stern; Mr. Laimbeer was absent then.

To Mr. Stern; Mr. Laimbeer was absent then.

To Mr. Sturgees—I dis not refuse to sign or audit bills because I dis not refuse to sign or audit bills because I sentence to the leved that to sign bills of goods purchased by one member was a very dangerous precedent, calculated to destroy confidence is the Board of Charities and Correction and I am still of that opinion. If I should buy flour, Mr. Stern dry goods and Mr. Laimbeer something eise, independent of each other, I think it would be a very bad thing.

Here there was quite a heated passage between Commissioners Stern and Bowen, the latter taking his hat and leaving the room to go home.

The next witness was Mr. Francis A. Shaw, a very closely buttoned up gentleman, who looked as if he might have served in the Life Guards at some time. He had examined some of the samples of cloth furnished to the Department by Mr. Stern, and, on making inquiries at stores in Churen and Worth streets, had found that cloth equally good might be obtained cheaper than the prices given by Mr. Stern or as they appeared on the bills sent to the Comptroller's Office, in which he was Assistant Auditor; had been in the innen and bose trade in the old country. The witness was severely cross-examined by Mr. Stern, and did not proless to have any great knowledge of the dry goods or hinen trade; knew that he could buy the same kind of cloth five cents a pard cheaper than it was charged upon the face of the bills required to be audited.

The next witness examined was Mr. William P. Lamson, formerly purchasing agent of the old Board, who had been removed by the new mem-

quired to be audited.

The next witness examined was Mr. William P. Lamson, formerly purchasing agent of the old Board, who had been removed by the new members. His examination was conducted for three-quarters of an hour by Commissioner Stern, who shouted at the witness and confused him a good deal, to the great amusement of the Mayor, who woke up after a long and comfortable sleep, and smiled benignly at Stern. The latter gentleman sought to prove that Lamson had been guilty of receiving certain commissions on purchases made by him for the old Board, but this was stoutly defined by the witness, who was astonished to find himself being investigated and charged with corrupt practices, when he had been testifying before the Grand Jury to the same purport against the two Commissioners. He was compelled to admit, however, that he had bought goods principally from the house of Tefts, Griswold & Co. and bought crash and carpet from A. T. Stewarc & Co. Commissioner Stern repeatedly asserted that Lamson's memory was bad, and several times it was believed that the excited Commissioner would nee personal violence toward the witness. The investigation (?) was finally adjourned until to-morrow (Friday) at half past three O'clock by his Honor the Mayor.

CITY TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following dis-bursements and receipts of the Treasury yester-

\$350,897 Total.....

FIRE IN CLINTON STREET.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the five caused a loss of \$2,000. The first floor was occu-pied by Philip Phirkien as a grocery store, whose stock was damaged \$1,000. The building was dam-aged to the extent of \$1,000. Fire Marshal Sheldon will hold an investigation to-day as to the cause of the fire.

SUICIDE FROM A PERRYBOAT.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, as the Williamsburg and New York ierryboat Mentana was on her way to New York, an unknown man was seen to jump overboard from the front of the boat, and as he did not rise again it is supposed that he was struck by one of the wheels. Dwing to the darkness no description of the man could be given.